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## HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES IN CANADA, 1918-1919

Following the precedent of last year's survey, it will be convenient first to deal briefly with Canadian historical activities relating to the war. The present survey covers roughly the period July, 1918, to July, 1919. It may therefore be said to cover the interregnum between war and peace, between the signing of the armistice and the signing of the treaty of peace. The war is over, and with it the pall that has been hanging over the world for four long years, deadening all activities that did not contribute to its successful prosecution. Men and nations are free to turn again to the manifold tasks that were laid aside in 1914 or later. But the transformation must inevitably be gradual. Until the treaty was finally signed there could be no assurance that the armistice was anything more than a breathing-space between two great periods of the war; and even when the treaty brought reasonable assurance that the venomous snake had been severely scotched, and that the world was free for at least a generation or so, it was too much to expect that mankind could throw off immediately the devastating effects of such an experience. Before the journey of peace may be resumed, the badly-damaged car must be reconstructed, and in the light of these last four tragic years it will probably be rebuilt upon radically different lines. Those who have lived through the conflict to help in the rebuilding of what we hope will be a saner and perhaps more friendly world, must look back upon that period that ended in July, 1914, as something curiously alien. Contemporary history has become a thing of the immediate present, with tremendous potentialities, and all that lies behind it is chiefly important in so far as it contributes to a clearer view of the vital problems that confront the world today. All of which would rather incline one to brush aside as unimportant much that formerly seemed worth recording, were it not for the fact that among the greatest lessons of the war is or should be that of humility. Who dare say at the present moment what does or does not

contribute to a clearer view of the problems of democracy? The wiser plan—particularly in such a general survey as this professes to be—surely is to record what has been done or attempted, leaving the question of values for future determination.

#### THE WAR

The preparation of the war archives survey, referred to in last year's review, has been continued by the Dominion archives. It now fills a dozen or more large volumes, and when complete will be an invaluable source of information to students of the war. The work of collecting material for the Canadian war museum has been continued with good results. During the past year very large consignments of war relics and trophies have been and are still being received in Canada. Since December, 1918, the work of collecting in France has been under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Beckles Willson. The archives now have a large collection of captured aeroplanes, field guns, machine guns, rifles, swords, flags, helmets, uniforms, and the like. The collection of proclamations now numbers over one thousand five hundred; many German proclamations have been obtained, including those announcing the battle of Jutland and the sentences pronounced on Miss Cavell and Captain Fryatt. There are also more than four thousand posters. Large numbers of posters have been obtained from Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, France, Italy, Brazil, Greece, Russia, and Germany, besides some from other countries. No definite plans have as yet been adopted for the permanent housing of the war museum and of the war records, but it is hoped that provision will soon be made for this purpose. The matter is at present in the hands of a committee consisting of Sir Edmund Walker, Brigadier-General Cruikshank, and Mr. Doughty, which is to make a full report to the Dominion government as to the character and site of the proposed museum. It is expected that this building, which will house the great collection of war relics and pictures, will harmonize with the group of buildings on Parliament hill, and will be a fitting memorial to the Canadian men and women who sacrificed their lives in the war.

The series of *Proclamations, orders in council and documents relating to the European war*, five volumes of which have been

issued bringing the compilation down to October 1, 1916, has unfortunately been discontinued by the department of the secretary of state of Canada owing to lack of funds. Two volumes have now been issued of the coöperative history, *Canada in the great war*, referred to in last year's survey. The first volume covers the military history of Canada from 1608 to 1914, in a series of concise chapters by various qualified writers. The second volume deals with Canada's preparation for the war. Volumes III and IV, the former of which is expected to be published in September, 1919, and the latter in November, 1919, are devoted respectively to Canada's share in the war on the sea and the first stages of the conflict on land. The two remaining volumes, to be issued in 1920, will bring the story of Canada's participation in the war down to its final conclusion.

During the year there appeared the third volume of *Canada in Flanders*, the official story of the Canadian expeditionary force. The first two volumes, it will be remembered, were by Lord Beaverbrook. The third, which deals with the operations of the Canadian army on the Somme in the autumn of 1916, is by Major Charles G. D. Roberts, author of an excellent history of Canada and many volumes of fiction and poetry. Other books of more or less permanent value as records of different phases of the war, as seen through Canadian eyes, are Colonel F. McKelvey Bell's *First Canadians in France*;<sup>1</sup> Captain R. J. Manion's *A surgeon in arms*; Colonel George G. Nasmith's *The fringe of the great fight*; Lieutenant Jack Munroe's *Mopping up*; Scout Joe Cassels' *The Black Watch*; George E. Pearson's *The escape of a Princess Pat*; Emily P. Weaver's *Canadian V. C. book*; Colonel William Wood's *Flag and fleet*; Arthur Hunt Chute's *The real front*; J. George Adami's *War story of the Canadian army medical corps*; Douglas L. Durkin's *Fighting men of Canada*; Henri Beland's *My three years in a German prison*; Private Simmons' *Three times and out*; Captain T. G. Roberts' *Thirty Canadian V. C.'s*; Colonel Herbert A. Bruce's *Politics and the Canadian army medical corps*; *Under three flags*, by St. Clair Livingston and Ingeborg Steen-Hansen; M. A. Clark's *A war nurse's diary*; *Pen pictures from the trenches*, by Lieutenant Stanley Rutledge; Frank C. McDonald's

<sup>1</sup> Reviewed *ante*, 5: 240.

*The kaiser's guest; Out of the jaws of Hunland*, by Private Jack Evans and Corporal Fred McMullen; *Canada's day of glory*, by F. A. McKenzie; *Hunting the Hun*, by Captain James Belton and Lieutenant E. C. O'Dell; and *Letters of a Canadian stretcher-bearer*, by R. A. L., edited by Anna Chapin Ray; *Economic prices in the war*, by W. A. Mackintosh; *Ideals and training of a flying officer*, by R. W. MacLennan; *Aviation in Canada, 1917-1918*, compiled by Ian Sullivan; *Addresses delivered during the war*, by Sir Edmund Wallace; and *England, Canada, and the great war*, by Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. Desjardins. Most of these are self-explanatory. It may be noted that Dr. Adami's book is the first volume of an authoritative history of the Canadian army medical corps in the war, published under the auspices of the Canadian war records office. Dr. Beland, formerly post-master general of Canada, was in Belgium at the beginning of the war. He immediately offered his services as a medical man to one of the Belgian hospitals. Although he was promised protection by the German military authorities, he was arrested, without any shadow of a pretext, and sent to a prison in Berlin, where he remained for three years. His book has also been published in French under the title *Mille et un jours en prison à Berlin*. Colonel Bruce's book contains the substance of his report on the organization of the Canadian army medical corps, which has been the subject of bitter controversy in Canada. Of Canadian official publications relating to the war, the most important is Sir Edward Kemp's *Report on the overseas military forces of Canada*, 1918. Of Canadian books in French bearing on the war may be specially mentioned Fernand Rinfret's *Un voyage en Angleterre et au front Français*, a series of articles by a well-known Montreal journalist which first appeared in his newspaper *Le Canada*.

Much of the historical material published in Canadian magazines and in the transactions of Canadian societies during the period under review also relates to the war and Canada's participation therein. One notes, for instance, in the *Revue Canadienne*, "Némésis et l'Allemagne," by Sir A. B. Routhier; "Trois professeurs soldats," by René Gautheron; and "Jacques Pineau, soldat de la classe 14," by Edward Gouin; in *Le Canada Français*, "Pour l'anniversaire de Courcellette: le 22e

bataillon Canadien-Français," by Abbé Camille Roy; in the *University magazine*, "How the Canadians came to Fresnoy," by C. F. Lloyd; "Wounded and captured," by A. F. Field; "O-Pip!" by J. A. Holland; "Turned soldier," by Archibald Malloch; "Papers from the front," by J. A. Holland; "Watchers of the sea" and "The fight against the U boat," by Patrick Vaux; and in the *Canadian magazine*, "The spirit of the army," by T. G. Roberts and "Canada organized for aerial fighting," by A. D. Camp. A number of articles that should be noted here also appeared in periodicals outside Canada, such as "Canada's war relief work," by Sir Herbert Ames, in the *Annals of the American academy* (September, 1918); "Quebec and the draft," by H. F. Gadsby, in *Century* (June, 1918); "How the Canadians got into the war game," in the *Literary digest* (January 5, 1918); "Canada and the Siberian expedition," by G. Gray, in the *Nation* (February 1, 1919); "Canada's after-war problems," by P. T. McGrath, in the *Review of reviews* (January, 1919); and "Reconstruction in Canada," by J. A. Stevenson, in the *Survey* (January 4, 1919).

The presidential address at the last annual meeting of the Royal society of Canada, by Rodolphe Lemieux, was on the very timely subject, "Le Canada, la guerre et demain." A paper was read before section II by Brigadier-General E. A. Cruikshank on "Trench life in France and Flanders, 1915-1916," consisting of extracts from the journal of a Canadian field officer on the western front. Addresses on "Holland in war time," by A. L. Clarke; "With the Queen's hospital in Cairo," by Dr. Ryan; "Alsace Lorraine," by Dr. De Champ; and "The student at arms," by Major W. L. Grant, were delivered before the Lennox and Addington historical society; "With the 'Little Black Devils'," by Sergeant-Major G. W. Gorman, was given before the Thunder Bay historical society. It may be mentioned that the Kent historical society has taken up the task of preparing and preserving a record of military services rendered by men and women of Kent county in the war of 1914-1918. The Lennox and Addington historical society will publish this year a history of war work done by the county, including short biographical sketches of every soldier or nurse, photographic illustrations of those killed in action, an account

of the work done by the various war organizations in the county, and statements of the amounts received for all loans and patriotic purposes. Similar compilations are being prepared by several other historical societies. Addresses on various aspects of the war have been delivered before the Canadian clubs of Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, and other cities, and have since been published in their annual publications.

#### ACQUISITION OF MATERIAL

A considerable amount of documentary material has been placed on the shelves of the Dominion archives during the last few months. Much of this consists of transcripts of documents in Paris, copied during the period of the war and now transmitted to Canada. These include documents from the Archives des colonies, Archives de la marine, Ministère de la guerre, Ministère des affaires étrangères. Of the Archives des colonies, the transcriptions of series B — orders of the king and despatches — so far as it relates to Canada, is complete. From London the archives are receiving continuations of the transcripts of the Admiralty secretary papers, Chatham papers, Treasury solicitor's papers and Foreign state papers. In Canada the copying of the records of the Prévôté de Quebec, of the Conseil supérieur and of the Courthouse of Montreal is being continued. Photostat copies have been made of a record book of the township of Sidney, Upper Canada, for the period 1790-1849, and of documents relating to the military government of Trois Rivières, 1760-1764. The archives have also been the recipient of twenty-four large volumes of transcripts of the records and papers of John Graves Simcoe, first lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada. Among various original documents recently received is a curious and interesting agreement regulating the beaver trade, drawn up at Quebec in 1700, between the inhabitants of Canada and the lessee of the king's rights in the *domaine d'occident*. It bears the signatures of ninety-two of the foremost inhabitants of the colony at the time. The archives have also received the papers of the late Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney of the Northwest territories; and have secured photostat copies of the original autobiography of John Macdonald of Garth, one of the principal members of the North West company.

The most important document added to the library of McGill university during the past year is a deed of gift by Maisonneuve to Henri Perrin and Esloy Tarry dit la Haye. The concession was for thirty arpents in what is now the heart of Montreal, and the seigniorial dues on the land were three deniers an arpent. The whole deed is in Maisonneuve's own handwriting and is dated at the court of Ville Marie, January 16, 1654. Among the more important additions to the library in printed books is an extra-illustrated edition of Sandham's *Ville Marie* in six volumes, completed by Mr. Sandham shortly before his death. A local enthusiast in Peterborough, Ontario, has compiled from the newspapers of the city and county a record of the chief events that have happened since the birth of the town. This record has been bound in book form and deposited in the reference department of the public library.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHIES, GUIDES, AND CALENDARS

An index to volumes 11-20 of the *Review of historical publications relating to Canada*, compiled by L. Mason, has been published by the University of Toronto. The *Review*, which did not appear last year for financial and other reasons, has been resumed this year, the current volume covering historical publications of the years 1917 and 1918. The Geographic board of Canada has issued a *Catalogue of the maps in the collection of the Geographic board*, accompanied by a *Graphical index* in twelve sheets.

Historical and other bibliographies and similar tools for lightening the labor of students have apparently been classed among the forbidden luxuries during the period of the war. Extremely few of these most useful appliances have seen print in Canada since 1914. G. C. Davidson's admirable thesis on *The North West company*, mentioned elsewhere in this survey, contains a selected bibliography of printed and manuscript material relating to the history of the company. Volume xix of the *Collections* of the Nova Scotia historical society contains a list of papers read before the society, 1878-1917, and a list of the *Collections*, volumes i to xix.



## PUBLICATION OF SOURCE MATERIAL

The board of historical publications, established in connection with the Canadian archives, as noted in last year's survey, has already laid the foundation for some exceedingly useful work. At the 1919 meeting of the Royal society of Canada, Mr. Adam Shortt, chairman of the board, discussed at some length the plans of the board so far as they had already been formulated. The general object is to bring within reach of students of history, within and without Canada, teachers in schools and universities, public and professional men, and the reading public generally, the chief documents relating to the history of Canada, interpreted in its broadest sense. These documents will of course be arranged in the most convenient form for consultation and adequately equipped with editorial commentary and indexes. Here as elsewhere the actual work of publication has been delayed by considerations growing out of the war, but it is now hoped to make some progress during the present year.

The new edition of *Documents relating to the constitutional history of Canada* is in press and will, it is expected, soon be ready for distribution. A new *Canadian archives report* is also in press. Among other articles of interest it will contain a complete set of official proclamations, public notices, and the like of the military government (1760-1764) for the districts of Montreal and Trois Rivières, and as complete a set as can be obtained of those of the district of Quebec. The Quebec proclamations of this era have unfortunately been lost and all now in existence are such individual copies as have been preserved in London, in the St. Sulpice library, Montreal, in Laval university, and elsewhere. The report will also contain the public proclamations issued in Canada for 1764-1791, and a completion of the calendar of the Neilson papers, the first part of which was given in the *Canadian archives report* for 1913. The portion of the calendar now issued covers the years 1824 to 1847.

The fourteenth report of the bureau of archives of the province of Ontario contains a first installment of the records of the early courts of Upper Canada, now Ontario. They cover the years 1789-1794, and are of very considerable historical interest. The documents are accompanied by a preface in which the pro-

vincial archivist tells the rather dramatic story of how they were accidentally discovered in 1910, after having been given up for years as irrecoverably lost; and also a scholarly introduction contributed by Justice Riddell. The story of the finding of the documents is one to gladden the heart of every historical student. "In the summer of 1910," says Mr. Fraser, "Mr. C. M. Burton, of Detroit, a public-spirited investigator of the history of the State of Michigan, and especially of the early days of Detroit, called on me in Toronto and expressed a desire to see the vaults at Osgoode Hall, the home of the High Courts of Ontario. Mr. Burton had asked me before this time to enquire at Osgoode Hall for the records of the Court of Common Pleas for the District of Hesse, or the Western District, which at one time included Detroit. The records had been sought for years in like and unlikely places, including Osgoode Hall, but could not be found. At his request, I repeated the enquiry, but the oldest of the officials, for fifty-one years the custodian of the oldest vault, knew nothing of them, and stated that two systematic searches at the request of the Attorney General's Office had been made many years before without avail.

"Mr. Burton's immediate object on the occasion of his visit, however, was to observe the method in use for filing papers preserved. At that time there were no electric lights in the vaults, and lamps were forbidden because of the possibility of accidental explosion. The languid flame of a tallow candle sufficed to show the way, though not to shed sufficient light on the dust-begrimed pigeonholes. Mr. Burton noticed a book of ancient appearance on the top shelf that aroused his curiosity. To get it for him, I climbed on an uncovered deal box filled with old papers that lay on the floor, and reached the volume. The book proved to be one into which letters of the early 'eighties had been copied by letter press—of no apparent record value. Stepping down I upset the deal box, emptying the contents on the floor. Proceeding to replace the papers, the first article picked up was a paper-covered volume similar to the old-fashioned books sometimes used by the township valuers of long ago. My astonishment may be imagined when I discovered that the book was one of the long lost Minute Books of the Court of Common Pleas of the Western District, and there on the first

page was the name of the 'First Judge,' the Honourable Wm. Dummer Powell. Mr. Burton and Mr. Jackson were standing near me in the narrow vault, the latter holding the candle and telling the Detroit visitor of the age and glory of Osgoode Hall. I suppressed my rising feelings until all the papers had been put back in the box except eight thin folios, one after another of which I had rescued from the orderless heap, tattered, and apparently useless, but in reality of priceless value, being the original records of our oldest constituted Courts for the old Districts of Hesse, Mecklenburg and Luneburg in Upper Canada.

"I asked Mr. Burton to look at one of the books, remarking that he might feel interested in it. He opened it, and when he saw the holograph of John Munro, a relative, on one of the pages he gave up the effort to appear calm, and in the circumstances was to be excused for having always known that the precious records were there."

In an interesting note by Fred Landon on "Father Jones and the Jesuit archives" in the July, 1918, number of the *Michigan history magazine* there are references to a few of the invaluable documents relating to early Canadian history in the archives of St. Mary's college, Montreal. Of one of these Mr. Landon says: "The linguistic writings of Father Pierre Potier who died at the Sandwich Mission on the Detroit River in 1781 are among the treasures of these Jesuit archives. There are five volumes all in the neat handwriting of Father Potier. The first two contain the Huron radicals or roots of the five conjugations, the third volume is a Huron grammar and compendium, the fourth a collection of sermons and homilies in the Huron tongue while the fifth volume is made up of the two previous volumes of Huron roots with many additions and a list of some 566 nouns in the order of the conjugations to which they belong. It may not be generally known that the Ontario Bureau of Archives is planning to reproduce these volumes in photo-facsimile." The provincial archivist states that these documents will appear in the forthcoming *Report of the Ontario archives*. In addition to the facsimile of the manuscripts there will be published Wilkie's *Analysis*, several contributions on the same subject from other sources, and a sketch of Father Potier's life. Mr. Fraser states

that during the year considerable progress has been made by the bureau of archives in the copying of official documents which it is hoped will some day see the light, the compilation of the Doomsday book, and the assembling and classification of much material, pictorial and otherwise, connected with the great war. Some attention has been given to the subject of place names and genealogy under the direction of the bureau of archives. The year has been a very busy one and much good work has been accomplished.

Among the papers read at the May meeting of the Royal society of Canada were several that should be noted in this section. To the English section were contributed two western narratives, edited by Judge Howay, of New Westminster, British Columbia. The first, "Overland journey of the argonauts of 1862," describes the trials and adventures of the emigrants of that year on their memorable journey across the continent to British Columbia. The second, "The voyage of the *Hope*, 1790-1792," contains an account of the voyage of one of the early Boston ships to the northwest coast of America, in the days of the maritime fur trade. Walter S. Herrington contributed "Some notes on the minutes of the town meetings of the township of Sidney," based on an old minute book of considerable historical interest, covering the period 1790-1850. Justice Riddell, one of the most indefatigable of Canadian historical investigators, read two papers, the first, "The slave in Upper Canada," bringing together the documentary evidence as to the existence of slavery in what is now known as Ontario; and the second, "A contemporary account of the Navy island episode, 1837," consisting of a narrative by George Coventry of the destruction of the *Caroline*, with introduction and historical notes. Of papers contributed to the French section, mention may be made here of "Sur un journal inédit du siège de Québec en 1759," by Aegidius Fauteux; and "Les oisivetés de M. de Vauban," by A. D. DeCelles, librarian of parliament.

Publication of source material by the provincial archives of Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and other provinces except Ontario, has been held up during the war. It is probable, however, that steps will be taken within the next year or so to make accessible in printed form much of the valuable documentary

material contained in these repositories. Much the same condition obtains with the provincial and local historical societies, which exist in all the provinces but are particularly numerous and active in Ontario. Volume xvi of the *Papers and records* of the Ontario historical society contains an address by Henry Harmon Noble, on "A loyalist of the St. Lawrence," an account, largely drawn from documents in the Canadian archives, of the building of Loyal block house, Block House Point, Vermont, in 1781, by Captain Justus Sherwood. J. D. Barnett's paper, "The books of the political prisoners and exiles of 1838," although made up largely of extracts from rare printed books by men who took part in the rebellion in Upper Canada, perhaps may be properly included here. The Lennox and Addington historical society continues in volume x of its *Papers and records* the excellent work it has been doing for some time past in the publication of records relating to the history of the county. "The newspapers of the county" consists of an historical survey of the newspapers of Lennox and Addington, in the form of extracts from the old files. The volume is compiled and edited by Walter S. Herrington, of Napanee.

In this section may also be noted source material published in periodicals, such as T. C. Elliott's carefully edited extracts from the diaries of David Thompson, of the North West company, "David Thompson's journeys in the Spokane country," begun in the July, 1917, number of the *Washington historical quarterly*, and concluded in January, 1919. In the *Bulletin des recherches historiques* appeared the following: "Memoire sur les limites du Canada," a document signed by Dumas and dated at Paris, April 5, 1761; "Une ordonnance inédite sur Montréal," by E. Z. Massicotte; and "Les ordonnances des six premiers intendants de la Nouvelle France," by Pierre-Georges Roy. Several books consisting mainly of source material will be noted under the division of monographs and general treatises.

#### MEETINGS AND PUBLISHED TRANSACTIONS

The Royal society of Canada held its thirty-seventh annual meeting in Ottawa, May 19-22, 1919. Several papers of an historical nature were read before sections I and II, in addition to those mentioned under the preceding heading. To the former,

Pierre-Georges Roy contributed a study of "Louis Rouer de Villeray, premier conseiller au conseil souverain de la Nouvelle-France." The same industrious scholar also read a paper on "Jean-Baptiste-Louis Franquelin, hydrographe du roi à Québec." Gustave Lanctôt, in "Les premiers volontaires au Canada," tells the story of five companies of French-Canadian volunteers in the campaign of 1764 against Pontiac. Benjamin Sulte, in "Pierre Ducalvet," discusses the historical value, or rather the lack of historical value, of the writings of a man who managed to keep himself very much in the limelight in the period 1775-1783. A slight paper by Régis Roy discusses the question, "Jacques Cartier, appartenait-il à la noblesse?" Two contributions to the ecclesiastical history of Quebec are Abbé Auclair's "Les Soeurs de Sainte-Anne à Saint-Jacques et à Lachine," and Monseigneur Paquet's "Nos évêques d'après leur historien." Before the English section, Archdeacon Raymond read a paper, "A loyalist and a radical," on Elias Hardy, a well-known figure in the early days of New Brunswick. Two economic papers of unusual interest were Stephen Leacock's "Position and outlook of political economy," and Dr. MacIver's "Economic foundations of society." Several papers coming rather within the province of ethnology will be noted later. The Royal society volume for 1918, containing papers noted in last year's survey, was issued in May last.

Among the publications of Canadian historical societies published since the appearance of the last survey, may be noted the *Annual report* of the Ontario historical society (Toronto), for 1918, and volume xvi of the *Papers and records* of the same society; the *Sixth annual report* of the Waterloo historical society (Kitchener, Ontario); volume iv of the *Papers and addresses* of the Kent historical society (Chatham, Ontario); the *Ninth annual report* of the Thunder Bay historical society (Port Arthur, Ontario); the *Annual report* of the Women's Canadian historical society of Ottawa for 1918-1919; the *Annual report* of the Woman's Canadian historical society of Toronto for 1918; number 31 of the *Publications* of the Niagara historical society (Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario); volume ix of the *Transactions* of the London and Middlesex historical society (London, Ontario); number 7 of the *Pioneer papers* of the Sim-

coe county pioneer and historical society (Barrie, Ontario); two pamphlets issued by the Essex county historical society (Windsor, Ontario); volume xix of the *Collections* of the Nova Scotia historical society; and the *Annual report* of the York pioneer and historical society (Toronto). In addition to the papers already noted in the *Papers and records* of the Ontario historical society may be mentioned John Squair's presidential address, without specific title, but dealing with the early history of the temperance movement in Durham county, Ontario; "The latest milestones in the history of civilization," by Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Belcher, a paper read before the York pioneer and historical society; "The Rev. John Barclay, M. A.," by A. Blanche Burt; "History of the Windsor and Detroit ferries," by F. J. Holton, D. H. Bedford, and Francis Cleary; and "The founding of Kirkfield," by A. F. Hunter.

At the last meeting of the Ontario historical society, in June, 1919, the following papers were read: "The retreat of Proctor and Tecumseh," by Judge Ermatinger; "History of Presbyterianism in Oxford county," by the Reverend McMullen; "Women in pioneer life," by Amelia Poldon; "Leaves from an unpublished volume," by George R. Pattullo; "Canadian history in the schools," by H. J. Cody; "The Six Nation Indians," by A. I. Gilkison; "The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of western Ontario by La Salle and the Sulpician priests," by J. H. Coyne; "Stage days in Oxford," by W. B. Hobson; "Former name of the River Thames," by James Sinclair; "The Amishman," by Judge Smith; "Early days in Waterloo county," by W. H. Breithaupt; "Williamstown, an historic village," by Janet Carnochan; "Some unusual sources of information in the Toronto public library on the history of the rebellion of 1837-1838," by Frances Staton; and "Canada's part in freeing the slave," by Fred Landon.

Of papers read before the various local societies may be mentioned: E. W. B. Snider's historical account of the industrial development of Waterloo county, and Carlton McNaught's paper on "Hon. James Young: Canadian patriot," (Waterloo historical society); R. V. Bray's "Medical profession in Chatham and Kent counties: a history," G. T. McKeough's "Early Indian occupation of Kent county," W. N. Sexsmith's "Notes

on the Buxton settlement," and A. A. Hicks' "Growth of Methodism in Chatham" (Kent historical society); "Early mining," by Peter McKellar (Thunder Bay historical society); and "The new settlement on Lake Erie," by George F. Macdonald (Essex historical society). Three papers read before the York pioneer and historical society in 1919 but not yet published are: A. E. S. Smythe's "Early pioneers in book-making in Canada"; Dr. Keyes' "Impressions of a boy in Toronto fifty years ago"; and H. J. Cody's "Historical societies." Two useful papers were read at the meeting of the Nova Scotia historical society in May, 1919: "A summary of certain letters in the Dominion archives relating to the Acadian expulsion, 1751-1756," by Placide Gaudet; and "Notes from an old ledger at Arichat, Cape Breton," by J. F. Blagdon. Other papers read this year before local historical societies are: "Genesis of place names," by Louis Goulet and "Settlement and survey of the River Thames lots," by W. G. George (Kent historical society); "Social life among the Indians of James bay," by P. H. Godsell (Thunder Bay historical society); "Exploration of southern Ontario," by J. H. Coyne; "The exiles of 1837-1838," by J. D. Barnet; "Fugitive slaves in London before 1860," by Fred Landon; "Durham's work in Canada," by J. D. Barnet; "Pioneer settlers of Adelaide township," by Harold C. Rennie; and "More Proudfoot papers," by H. Priddis (London and Middlesex historical society).

There seems to be no immediate prospect of the revival of the Manitoba historical society, which has now been in a state of suspended animation for several years. For a quarter of a century or more, under the leadership of George Bryce, the western Canadian historian, and a small group of enthusiastic associates, this society did excellent work under conditions that were far from encouraging, and published a number of small but important annual volumes, many of which are now among the rarities of Canadian historical literature. Another society that has for some years been counted among the dead with no apparent hope of resurrection is the Peterborough historical society (Ontario). As in so many cases, this society was for some time kept alive mainly through the enthusiasm of one or two members, and when death or physical infirmities or other and more pressing responsibilities removed these, the society collapsed.



## PERIODICAL LITERATURE

In the *Canadian magazine* (Toronto), Sir John Willison continued and concluded his series, "Reminiscences political and personal." Other articles of an historical nature are: W. S. Wallace's "First Canadian agent in London"; V. Hayward's "The Doukhobours: a community race in Canada"; Vicomte de Fronsac's "The last royal governor of Gaspesia"; Justice Riddell's "Marriage in early Upper Canada"; L. Stone's "St. Eustache; some incidents of its defence and its defenders in 1837"; and "Indians of the county of Simcoe" by David Williams.

*Queen's quarterly* (Kingston, Ontario) has printed "Sir Wilfrid Laurier," by A. Kirk Cameron; and "A forgotten adventurer of the fur trade," by L. J. Burpee.

The *University magazine* (Montreal) has published: "The Canadian anti-slavery group," by Fred Landon; "Our future in the British empire," by J. G. Harvey; "Federation or empire," by Arthur E. Darby; and "The fugitive slave in Canada," by F. Landon.

The *Bulletin des recherches historiques* (Beauceville, Quebec) has offered the following: "Le projet de conquête de la Nouvelle-York de M. de Callières en 1689," by Pierre-Georges Roy; "Nicolas de Mouchy, notaire royal à Montreal," by E. Z. Massicotte; "La seigneurie de Cap Saint-Claude," by Pierre-Georges Roy; "Notes historiques sur le nord de la province de Québec, la Baie d'Hudson, l'Ungava," by Hormisdas Magnau; "Les compagnons de Cartier," by Régis Roy.

*Le Canada Français* (Quebec) has published: "Les débuts de notre régime parlementaires. La question de langue," by Thomas Chapais; "La déportation des Acadiens," by Henri d'Arlas; "Acadiana. Mgr. M. F. Richard," by F. M. Gildas; "A propos des frères la Vérendrye," by A. H. de Trémaudan; "Pierre Gauthier de Varennes de la Vérendrye et ses fils," by Abbé Caron; "Le Duc de Kent à Québec en 1791," by Abbé Auguste Gosselin. It may be noted that *Le Canada Français*, of which the first two volumes have now appeared—the first number appearing in September, 1918—replaces *Parler Français*. The new magazine is edited by Abbé Camille Roy, and published by Laval university, Quebec.

In the *Revue Canadienne* (Montreal), Pierre-Georges Roy continues his series of articles, "Les officiers d'état-major sous le régime Français." Other articles to be noted are: "Au berceau de la confédération," by Emile Chartier; "Sir Wilfrid Laurier," by Elie J. Auclair; and "Critique de l'histoire de l'Acadie Française de M. Moreau," by A. Couillard Després.

*Le Pays Laurentien* (Montreal) has published two articles of special note: "Les Dieskau," by F. J. Audet; and "Au berceau de la confédération," by Antonio Savard. Of a number of articles by Benjamin Sulte, the following should be mentioned: "Washington et le Canada," "Enfance d'une législature," "Hochelaga," and "Questions d'histoire." Régis Roy contributes some historical notes on Charnisay and De Louigny.

During the period under review a good many articles have appeared in periodicals outside Canada bearing on Canadian history. Of these may be mentioned: "Father Jones and the Jesuit archives," by Fred Landon, and "Claude Jean Allouez," by John A. Lemmer, in *Michigan history magazine*, July and October, 1918, respectively; "Political biography in Canada," by W. P. M. Kennedy, in the *Bookman*, May, 1919; "Menno-nite problem in Canada," by J. A. Stevenson, *Nation*, November 9, 1918; "Excursion into Canadian history," by C. W. Gordon, *Bookman*, November, 1918; "Confederation of British America," by A. H. Chute, *North American review*, October, 1918; "Political situation in Canada," by C. A. C. Jennings, *Edinburgh review*, July, 1918; "Quebec's disaffection," by P. T. McGrath, *Review of reviews*, July, 1918; "Political situation in Canada," by R. M. Dawson, *New republic*, January 12, 1918.

Mention may be made here of that admirable annual, the *Canadian annual review of public affairs*; the volume for 1918, edited by J. Castell Hopkins, was published some time ago.

#### MONOGRAPHS AND GENERAL TREATISES

It is not often that a living historian enjoys the distinction of having his scattered writings brought together and published in a series of volumes. A case in point is the series, *Mélanges historiques de Benjamin Sulte, compilées, annotées et publiées par Gérard Malchelosse*. Three volumes have already been

published, in admirable form. Mr. Sulte has thrown light on so many obscure points in the early history of Canada, and his articles have appeared in so many more or less casual and inaccessible magazines and newspapers, that M. Malchelosse's work is one for which all historical students interested in this subject must be devoutly thankful.

The death of the great Canadian statesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has not yet brought forth anything like an adequate biography, although two at least are in preparation. Among several rather superficial sketches published since his death are Peter McArthur's *Sir Wilfrid Laurier*; *Sir Wilfrid Laurier: a tribute*, compiled by T. A. Browne; and the articles by A. Kirk Cameron, in *Queen's quarterly*, and by E. J. Auclair in the *Revue Canadienne* elsewhere mentioned. What will probably be the standard lives of the former prime minister of Canada, in French and English respectively, are now in preparation by the veteran French-Canadian scholar and lifelong friend of Laurier, Senator David, and by O. D. Skelton, of Queen's university, respectively. The former work, it is understood, will be accompanied by a collection of Sir Wilfrid's speeches and will probably fill two large volumes. The latter will be somewhat more compact. A recent pamphlet that may properly be mentioned here is Ferdinand Rinfret's *Le Liberalism de Laurier*. The biography of Sir Georges-Etienne Cartier, by John Boyd, has now been translated into French by Sylva Clapin and published in Montreal. Sir Joseph Pope, who wrote the authorized biography of his former chief Sir John A. Macdonald, published some years ago, has now completed the editing of Macdonald's letters. They will be published by the Oxford press, probably in two volumes.

Two important contributions to Canadian constitutional history are W. P. M. Kennedy's *Documents of the Canadian constitution, 1729-1915*, and A. D. DeCelles' *Les constitutions du Canada*. Mr. Kennedy's work is exceptionally useful, as it contains not merely what are usually regarded as constitutional documents, but also much illustrative material in the way of contemporary speeches, letters, and the like, not hitherto readily accessible. In *Selected speeches and documents of British*

*colonial policy*, Arthur B. Keith has brought together in compact form a series of documents on fundamental decisions of British colonial policy, from the royal proclamation of 1763 dealing with the constitution of Canada, to the decisions of the imperial war cabinet in 1917. Another useful book in the same field is W. S. Scott's *Canadian constitution historically explained*.

Francis Maseres was attorney-general of Canada from 1766 to 1769, three very critical years in Canadian history. His letters to friends in England not only give a vivid picture of Canada in those years, but also throw much light on obscure passages in the politics of the period. They are now published as *The Maseres letters, 1766-1768*,<sup>2</sup> with introduction, notes, and appendixes, under the editorship of W. Stewart Wallace of Toronto university.

The monograph referred to in last year's survey, *Journal de l'expédition du Chevalier de Troyes à la Baie d'Hudson en 1686*, by Abbé Ivanhoe Caron, has since been published. A book praiseworthy both as a scholarly piece of work and as an example of good bookmaking is J. S. McLennan's *Louisbourg from its foundation to its fall, 1713-1758*. This book was printed in the spring of 1914, but was held over on account of the war and not actually published until the autumn of 1918. It is based on original and to a large extent hitherto unpublished material in the Canadian archives and elsewhere. A modest little work that throws a good deal of new light on the early history of the Canadian capital, then known as Bytown, is H. P. Hill's *Robert Randall and the LeBreton flats*. Other recent publications are: Hugh S. Eayrs, "*Sir Isaac Brock*"; W. S. Herrington's *Pioneer life amongst the loyalists of Upper Canada*; R. G. MacBeth's *Romance of western Canada*; R. E. Gosnell, *Story of confederation*; E. Porritt, *Evolution of the Dominion of Canada*; two volumes in the Chronicles of America series: W. B. Munro, *Crusaders of New France*, and G. M. Wrong, *Conquest of New France*<sup>3</sup>; *Sir George Arthur and his administration in Upper Canada*, by Walter Sage; *Early days of Dunneville*, by P. J. Donovan;

<sup>2</sup> To be reviewed later.

<sup>3</sup> To be reviewed later.

*One year of union government*, by N. W. Rowell; *Les premiers colons du Canada*, by Abbé Couillard-Desprès. Sir John Willison's "Reminiscences," which have been appearing serially in the *Canadian magazine*, will be published this autumn under the title *Across the years*. Another book that will be published about the same time is L. J. Burpee's *Fur traders of the west*, which was originally announced for publication in 1916 but was delayed owing to the war. Among publications of the Dominion government of a more or less historical character may be mentioned the *Report of the commission appointed to delimit the boundary between the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia*; *Description of and guide to Jasper park, with historical notes* by R. Douglas, edited by E. Deville, surveyor-general; and a pamphlet entitled *Canada's war effort, 1914-1918*, issued by the director of public information.

Several recent books that attempt in various ways to apply the lessons of the past to the great problem of reconstruction in Canada are C. W. Peterson's *Wake up, Canada*; Arthur Hawkes' *The Birthright*, a search for the Canadian Canadian and a plea for the larger loyalty; William H. Moore's *The clash: a study in nationalities*, dealing mainly with the racial question in Canada<sup>4</sup>; W. L. Mackenzie King's *Industry and humanity*; J. D. Hunt's *Dawn of a new patriotism*; and L. J. Burpee's *A successful experiment in international relations*.

The *Canada year book*, 1918, issued by the Dominion government as a Jubilee volume, contains some useful historical material, notably Sir Joseph Pope's "The story of confederation," and Ernest H. Godfrey's "Chronological history of Canada, 1497-1918," and "Fifty years of Canadian progress, 1867-1917."

The most noteworthy doctoral dissertation relating to Canadian history published during the last twelve months is Gordon Charles Davidson's *The North West company*, issued as volume VII of the *Publications in history* of the University of California.<sup>5</sup> It may be interesting to note that Mr. Davidson saw service overseas as a lieutenant in the Canadian mounted rifles, and incidentally dug to some purpose among the old fur trade

<sup>4</sup> To be reviewed later.

<sup>5</sup> To be reviewed later.

documents in the public record office and elsewhere in England. Among the doctoral dissertations in history now in progress at the chief American universities are several that have a bearing on Canadian history: "History of the Canadian Pacific railway," by Harold Innis; "Sir William Johnson and Anglo-American Indian policy, 1743-1754," by J. A. Hofto; "A critical study of the plans which have been advanced for the federation of the British empire," by L. A. Mills; "Trade relations of Canada with the United States," by E. C. Bancroft; "The diplomatic and military activities of Canada, 1861-1865, as affected by the American civil war," by W. F. Raney; "Newfoundland as a fishery, 1600-1750," by A. G. Dorland.

#### MARKING OF HISTORIC SITES

The *Annual report* of the Historic landmarks association of Canada, 1919, and the report of the historic sites and monuments committee in the *Annual report* of the Ontario historical society, 1918, record continued progress in the good work that has been undertaken in connection with the preservation of buildings associated with the history of Canada and the marking of historic sites throughout the Dominion. The Historic landmarks association's report contains an annotated list of "Historic sites in Canada and Newfoundland and some war memorials."

#### ETHNOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

The division of anthropology of the geological survey of Canada has continued its work under somewhat adverse conditions during the last twelve months. The new parliament buildings at Ottawa being still incomplete, a large part of the Victoria museum is occupied by the house of commons and senate and their numerous officials, and the ethnological and archaeological exhibits are for the most part packed away until space is again available in the museum. It is hoped that parliament will move into its own building next year, and it will then be possible to resume the normal activities of the museum.

In September, 1918, the division of anthropology collaborated with the department of Indian affairs in providing a special exhibit of Indian handicrafts, aboriginal and educational, for

the Central Canada exhibition. The anthropological part of this exhibit consisted of a Canadian Sioux ornamented tepee, a number of Thompson river and Iroquois mats, and a Sioux cradle board. These specimens formed a background for a number of Abenaki basketmakers from Pierreville, Quebec, who demonstrated their native art.

The field work undertaken by the division is still hampered by economies enforced by the war, but it is hoped that next season it may be possible to resume these activities on the scale reached before 1915. The urgency of the resumption of field work in Canadian anthropology is, of course, accentuated by the fact that the old Indian cultures are fast passing, even as memories among the old men. Mr. E. Sapir was mainly occupied during the past twelve months with the preparation of a series of southern Paiute and Uintah Ute texts, with translations and copious annotations, to be published in the anthropological series of the museum of the University of Pennsylvania. This material may be considered as ancillary to the exhaustive grammatical study of southern Paiute completed last year and intended to form part of the *Handbook of American Indian languages* issued, under the editorship of Franz Boas, by the Bureau of American ethnology. A number of smaller papers, of a linguistic or ethnological nature, were also prepared for publication in various journals. Among these may be mentioned a paper on the kinship system of the Kutenai Indians of British Columbia, and one on the religion of the Nootka Indians of Vancouver island.

Mr. C. M. Barbeau has concentrated his efforts largely on further study and organization of Canadian folklore. As a result of his last year's survey in Temiscouata and Gaspé counties, Quebec, he has added to the folk material in the anthropological division over 1200 folk songs, 64 folk dances for instruments, 17 long folk tales, 28 anecdotes bearing on folkloristic beliefs, 280 photographs of objects illustrating folk ethnography, and extensive notes on various related topics. The folk songs, tales, and the like, are in the form of phonograph records. Mr. E. Z. Massicotte continued his researches in the folklore of the Montreal district, collecting a series of about 700 folk songs for

the division. In addition to the volume of Ontario and Shetlandic folklore published as one of the 1918 numbers of the *Journal of American folk-lore* for 1918, as noted in last year's survey, another installment of French-Canadian folklore, collected by Mr. Massicotte and edited by Mr. Barbeau, appeared in the last number for 1918 of the same journal.

Mr. D. Jenness, the anthropologist of the Canadian arctic expedition, who was absent on military service overseas from the middle of 1917 to the beginning of 1919, while unable to complete for publication before he left Canada all the manuscript data collected among the Alaskan and Copper Eskimo, left in finished form a substantial portion, embracing Eskimo folklore including texts, a paper on Eskimo cat's cradles, some of the chapters of the general report on the Copper Eskimo, and a preliminary treatment of the physical anthropology of the Copper Eskimo, including tables of measurements. The publication of this and other anthropological material will, it is hoped, be arranged for in time to be noted in the next survey.

Mr. Harlan I. Smith, the archaeologist of the geological survey, has managed to continue his field work in British Columbia, and during the winter months continued his very practical work in the collection and arrangement of prehistoric designs, for the benefit of Canadian manufacturers and artists. He has been spending the season of 1919 in a fairly extensive bit of archaeological work in Queen Charlotte islands, the results of which will be reported next year.

It may be noted at the same time that Mr. W. J. Wintemberg, another member of the division of anthropology, is taking up archaeological work in southwestern Ontario; and Mr. F. W. Waugh is at work on ethnological research among the Ojibwa Indians at Lac Seul, Ontario.

Several papers contributed to this year's transactions of the Royal society of Canada may be noted here: "Lord Lovel and Lady Nancy; a traditional ballad," by W. J. Wintemberg; "Legends of Long Point," by J. H. Coyne; "Carmel, une légende de la tribu des Cris," by Judge Prud'homme; "Le pardon des ajones d'or en Bretagne," by Abbé Camille Roy; "Les 'mi-carêmes' au Lac Saint-Jean," by Ernest Bilodeau; "Anecdotes du



terroir," by Jules Tremblay; and "Légendes et anecdotes de l'Islet," by J. E. A. Cloutier. The Ontario *Archaeological report* for 1918 contains a number of interesting articles and archaeological notes. One may note also an article on "Le folklore canadien," by Victor Morin, in *Le Pays Laurentien*.

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